

HUMAN SECURITY PROGRAMMING

An overview


United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
Human security programming
PHASE 1: Situational analysis
PHASE 2: Mapping and analysis of needs, vulnerabilities & capacities
Collective outcome
PHASE 3: Build strategies
PHASE 4: Implement in a participatory manner
PHASE 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (ongoing)

PHASE 1

Situational analysis

PHASE 2

Mapping needs, vulnerabilities & capacities

PHASE 3

Building human security strategies

PHASE 4

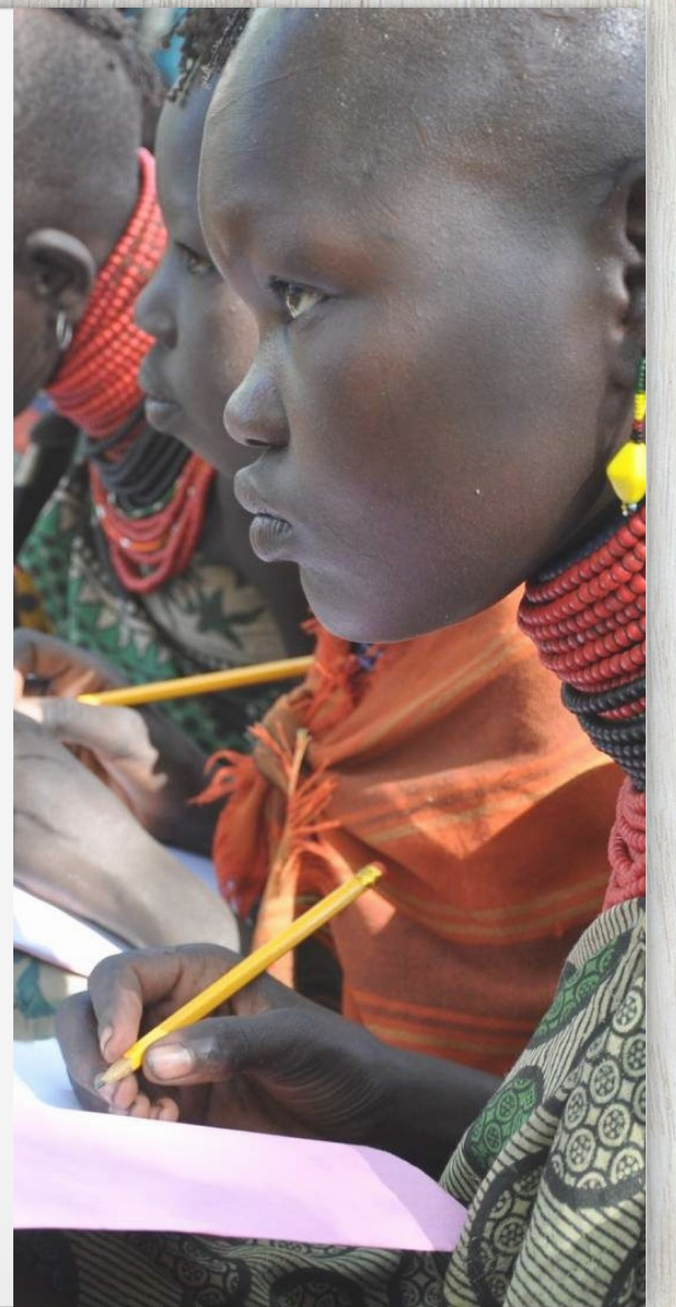
Participatory and integrated implementation

PHASE 5

Human security impact assessment

Phase 1
Situational analysis

Identifying multidimensional risks and their impacts on people and institutions.





Phase 1
Situational analysis

To undertake an in-depth analysis of the overall situation from a human security perspective in order to:

- Identify multidimensional **risks** and **threats**;
- Uncover the **root causes** and the **impacts** of current and emerging challenges on different dimensions of human security;
- Consider the **interlinkages** between these insecurities at different levels and across dimensions.

What does Phase 1 achieve?

It explores the comprehensive set of risks and their interlinkages to identify **the most pressing and pervasive threat** in a specific context.

It examines the root causes of a multidimensional threat across levels (local, national, regional and global) which can indicate **short, medium and long-term planning**.

It highlights the need for different **constellations of partners** and points to **areas of responsibility** for specific actors.

It differentiates the **impacts** that risks and threats have on people and institutions, assessing the **level of stress** on each.

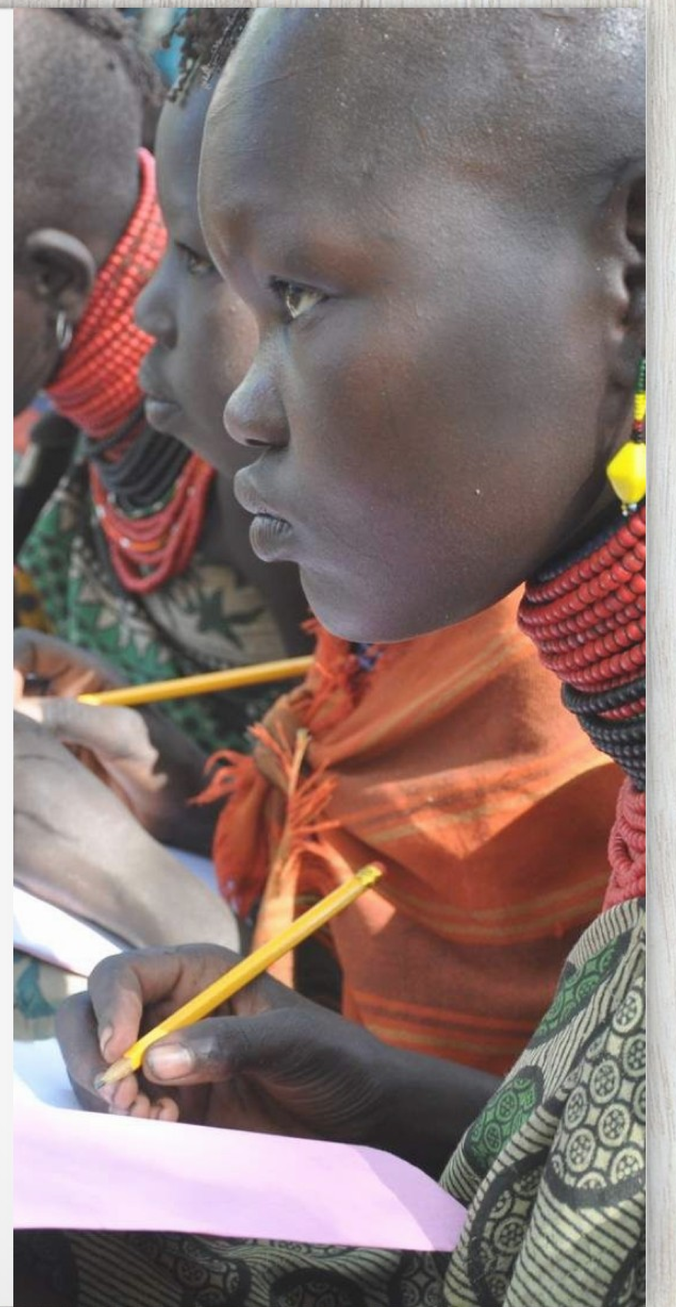
It helps identify **entry or leverage points** to have the greatest **multiplier effect**.



Phase 2

Mapping needs, vulnerabilities & capacities

Establishing priorities based on actual needs, vulnerabilities and capacities on the ground.





Phase 2
Mapping needs, vulnerabilities & capacities

To achieve a deeper and more granular understanding of the situation from a human security perspective in order to:

- Identify the most pervasive and severe insecurities within different communities and across **different vulnerable sub-groups**;
- Address **current needs** and **vulnerabilities**;
- Consider **existing capacities, resources and assets** (of sub-groups, communities and institutions) that can be built upon or expanded.

Based on this mapping exercise, the interlinkages and dynamics among various insecurities, needs, vulnerabilities and capacities are identified.

It is at these intersections that the most effective strategies can be developed.





This is where our commitment to LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND truly begins!

+ READ MORE

What does Phase 2 achieve?

It highlights **the most vulnerable sub-groups** across dimensions of human security.

It identifies current needs as well as areas of potential (future) needs, focusing on **prevention** and enabling better **targeted support** for the most vulnerable.

It uncovers potential **synergies** and **trade-offs** between sub-groups.



Defining
Collective outcomes

To bring together all the information derived from the analysis and define a common vision on what you and your partners want to achieve in the longer-term.


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A **collective outcome** is a concrete and measurable result that require the combined efforts of diverse stakeholders over a period of 3-5 years in order to reduce peoples' needs, risks and vulnerabilities and increase their resilience.

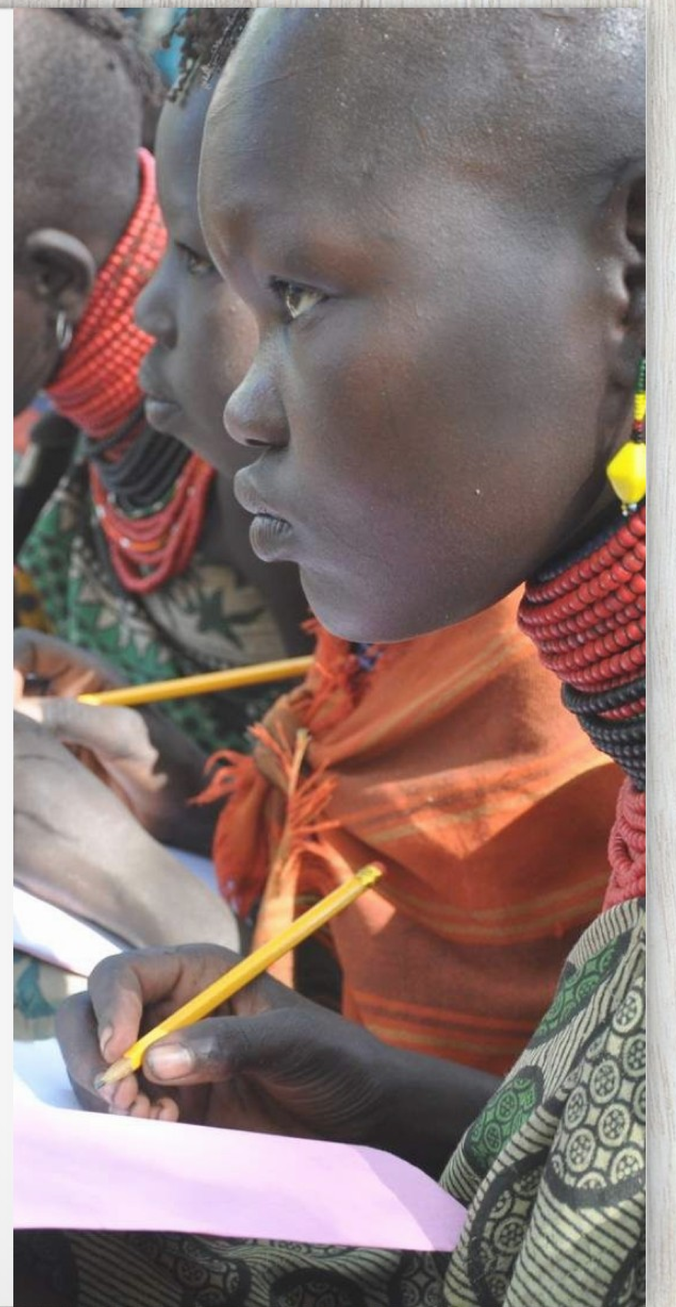
Articulating collective outcomes helps:

- Define commonly agreed **goals across stakeholders**, linking them to national plans and SDGs;
- **Translate analysis into action;**
- Frame necessary **sequencing and layering** for coherent, integrated and efficient responses;
- Promote **joint action**, **M&E and accountability**

Phase 3

Building human security strategies

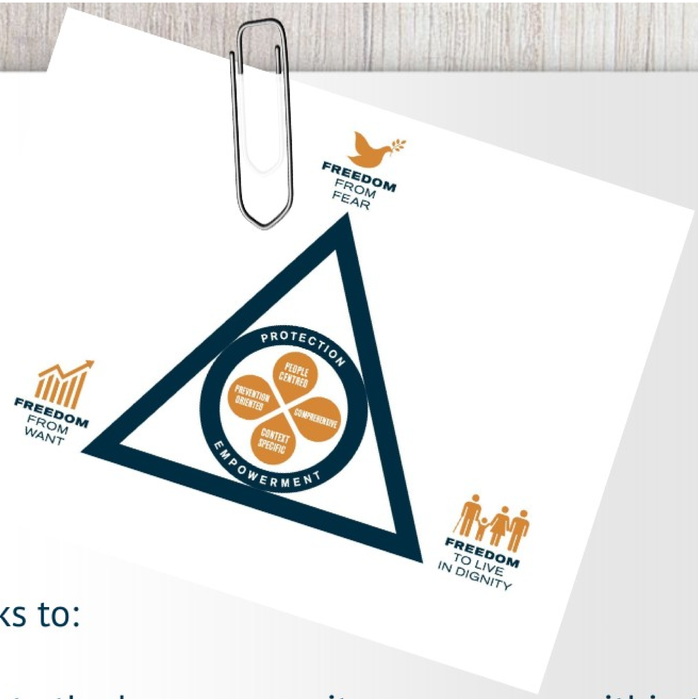
Designing strategies that combine mutually reinforcing actions for protection & empowerment.





Phase 3
Building human security strategies

The human security approach also demands the assessment and establishment of the **protection and empowerment mechanisms** needed to prevent and mitigate the recurrence of insecurities.



This seeks to:

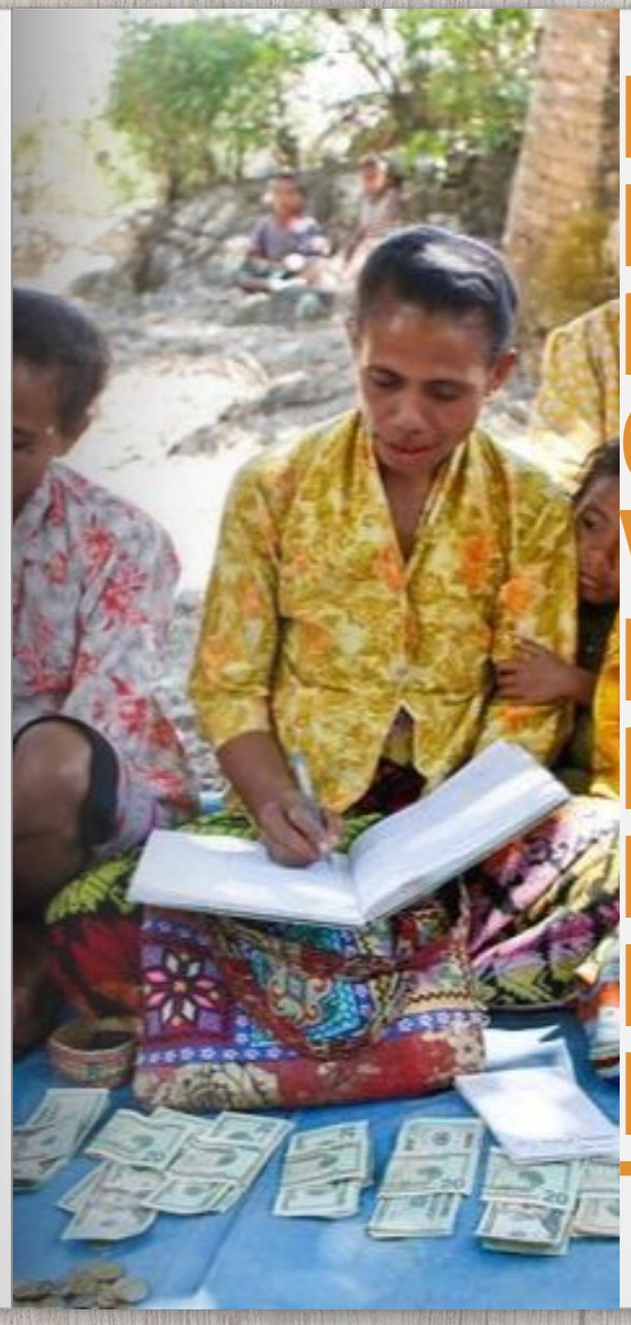
- Situate the human security programme within the larger context and leverage on synergies beyond the programme itself;

- Link top-down and bottom-up measures in a mutually reinforcing way to increase the impact of the programme and the potential for transformation;

- Strengthen the resilience of individuals and communities, and reinforce their ability to act on their own behalf.

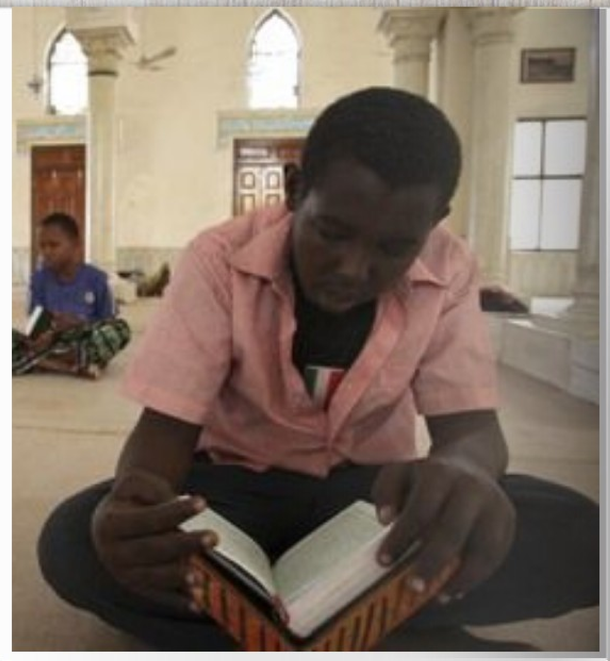


PROTECTION



EMPOWERMENT

What does Phase 3 achieve?



It encourages **dialogue** among stakeholders at various levels and can thus contribute to strengthening state-society relations (as well as inter-community relations)





It focuses the **attention on gaps** in the existing protection and empowerment infrastructure and identifies ways to address them.

It promotes **active engagement** of individuals and communities, reinforcing their ability to act on their own behalf.

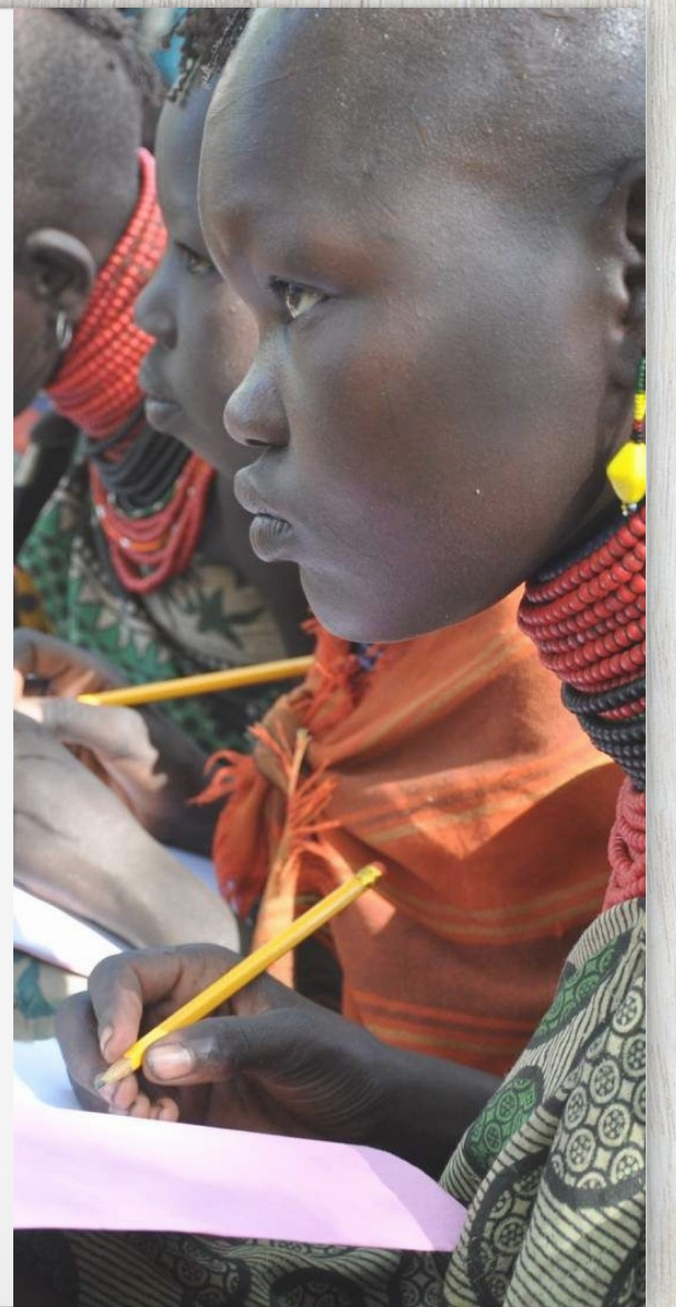


It links top-down and bottom-up measures in a mutually reinforcing way to increase the **impact** and **sustainability** of the programme.

For human security, **HOW** matters!

Phase 4
Participatory and integrated implementation

Engaging in participatory processes and multi-stakeholder action.





MEANINGFUL AND SUSTAINED PARTICIPATION of local actors and affected communities must be undertaken with careful and deliberate consideration so as to provide the best possible benefits to the people as well as the success and sustainability of the programme.

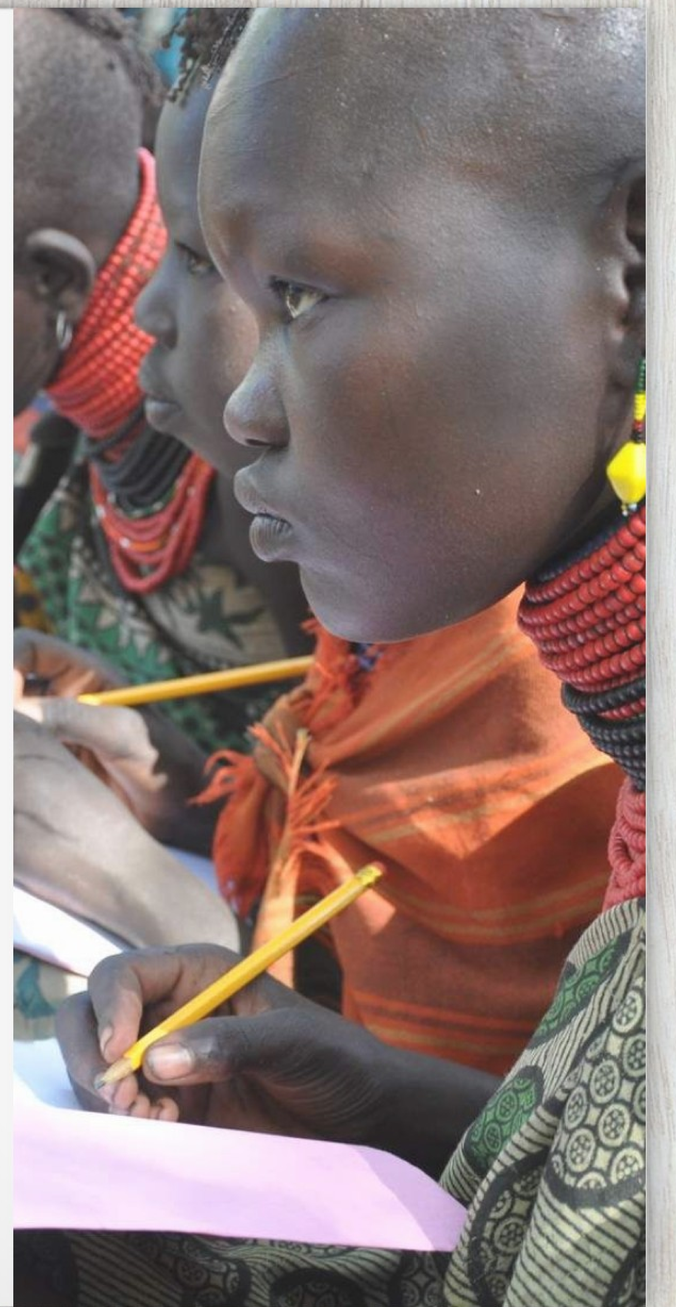
Participatory processes also provide forums for partnerships necessary to address complex challenges. This demands **INTEGRATED PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION** in order to break down siloes and strenghten multi-stakeholder collaboration and operational coherence.

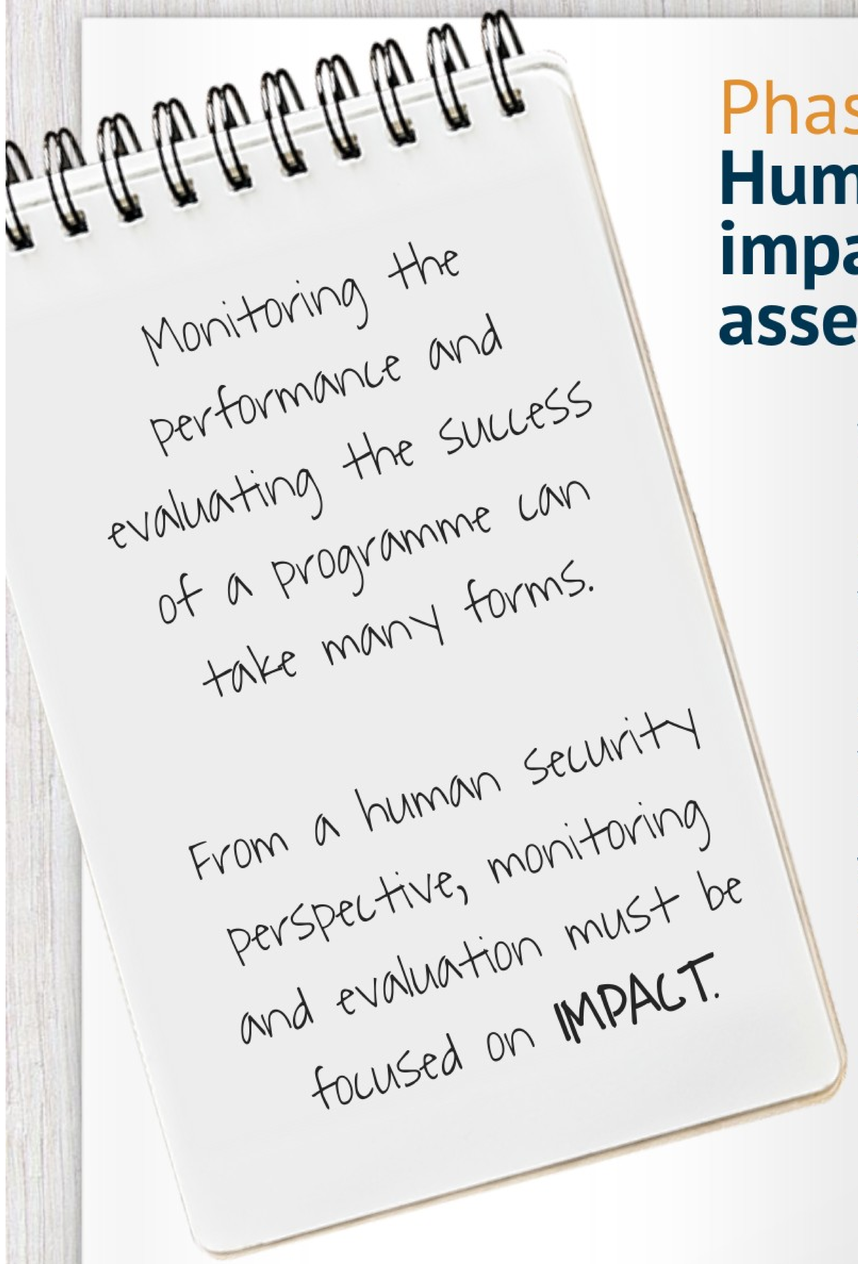


Phase 5

Human security impact assessment

Measuring success based on actual changes in people's lives.




Monitoring the performance and evaluating the success of a programme can take many forms.
From a human security perspective, monitoring and evaluation must be focused on IMPACT.

Phase 5
Human security impact assessment

When we talk about impact from a human security perspective, we are looking beyond standard indicators of efficiency, such as whether each activity has been delivered on time, targets met, budget spent, etc.

In addition to the key evaluation criteria, we are interested in **assessing the outcomes** (both direct and indirect, intended and unintended) of the programme **on individuals, communities and institutions across different dimensions of human security**.

For human security, '**success**' depends on the actual changes the programme brings about in people's lives and on the extent to which people benefit from protection and empowerment strategies to address the complex challenges they face.

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